



THE LAST DAY

Of the Great Grand Army of the Republic Encampment.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Is Captain Weissert, of Wisconsin, Who has a Brilliant Record.

A WARM AND INTERESTING FIGHT

Over the Position of Senior Vice Commander, in which Complications in the Department of the Potomac Are Involved--A Long Precedent Broken--Capt. Pipes, of West Virginia, Defeated After a Contest--The Union Veterans Union, Women's Relief Corps and Many Other Organizations Meet--The Resolutions Adopted--Citizens Reception to the Veterans.



CAPT. WEISERT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Rainy weather ushered in the fourth day of Grand Army week and a drizzling rain made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere heavy. The old soldiers left the city in greater numbers last night and this morning.

This is the last day of the Grand Army festivities and business meetings in Washington. The programme arranged for the enjoyment of the visitors to-morrow consists of excursions down the river all day and camp fires. A number of posts here will hold informal reunions at battlefields on their way home.

The second day's session of the National Encampment was the principal event of the day, and the selection of a commander-in-chief for the coming year the principal work of the encampment. The choice of the delegates for the successor to Commander-in-Chief Palmer was early a foregone conclusion. Captain Weissert, of Wisconsin, it could be seen, was the coming man. The solid support of Captain Weissert, by the state of Michigan, as heretofore stated, put Colonel Lincoln in the background, and the endorsement of Captain Weissert last night by Pennsylvania and New York left Colonel Lincoln, the principal rival of the Wisconsin man with very little strength. The encampment, it became clear, would therefore be marked by freedom from contests, either over the head of the order or the place of location of the next encampment, Indianapolis having been unanimously selected yesterday.

Besides the national encampment of the G. A. R. there were to-day meetings of the Union Veterans Union, the Women's Relief Corps and other kindred organizations. Despite the wet weather, a number of corps and other reunions and receptions took place. The encampment, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-past commanders.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Election of Officers--A Long Precedent Broken at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The second day of the national encampment of the G. A. R. began at 9 o'clock this morning at Albaugh's Opera House. The first business in order was the report of the committee to determine the question of seniority of departments. The controversy affects the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, neither of which is in the possession of a charter. Wisconsin claims the seniority should be determined by the date of the first department encampment; Illinois asserts that the statement of R. F. Stephenson, the founder of the order should decide. Past Commander Wagner, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, reported recommending the appointment of a new committee, but the matter was left open after a considerable discussion.

The report of the committee to which was referred the adjutant's report was next presented. The report recommended the adoption of the recommendation that the installing officer of a post should make the annual inspection, and that the per capita tax for grand encampment purposes be limited to 25 cents. Then came the report of the committee on rules and regulations upon requests for changes submitted by the various departments. The committee reported adversely upon the suggestion from the department of Arkansas to change the regulations defining the right to wear the emblem of the G. A. R., and the request of the departments of Missouri, Oregon and Potomac that "no person be entitled to wear the badge or button of the G. A. R. unless a member in good standing in the G. A. R." was recommended.

Delegate Milner, of Kansas, from the committee on teaching patriotism in the public schools reported recommending that the commander-in-chief issue a circular requesting teachers in all schools to set apart the first day of each school year for inculcating lessons of patriotism. After some discussion the report was approved, with an amendment that the circular of the commander-in-chief ask for one day's session in the year, leaving the teachers free to select the date.

Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, reported from

the committee on the Grant memorial that contract had been made with Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor in Rome for a marble statue of General Grant to be erected in the city of Washington at a cost of \$9,000.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Next came the election of officers. When the order was announced Col. C. P. Lincoln, of the Department of the Potomac, who had been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of commander-in-chief, addressed the encampment, withdrawing his name as a candidate. He said that he had assurances from over 400 of the delegates that they would support him, and he thought he had a right to aspire to the position, but recognizing the sentiment of the encampment in favor of General Weissert, he was perfectly willing to step aside and he asked that the election of General Weissert be made unanimous.

Colonel Lincoln said that he was not a believer in the sliding scale, and therefore his name would not be used in connection with the office of senior vice commander. Past Commander Kimball, of Massachusetts, moved that Gen. Weissert be declared elected by acclamation, but that was held to be out of order. Gen. Weissert was then formally placed in nomination by B. J. Brockton, LaCrosse, Wis. S. H. Hurst, of Ohio, was also named for the position and the roll call was begun. Before it had proceeded very far, however, the name of Gen. Hurst was withdrawn, whereupon Gen. Weissert's election was effected by acclamation. The general came forward and returned his thanks to the encampment for the honor bestowed upon him.

A FACTIONAL FIGHT.

The election of a senior vice commander brought into prominent view the factional fight that has raged within the ranks of the department of the Potomac for the last year. In this controversy were involved the continuance of life membership in the national encampment, the troubles of the Woman's Relief Corps in the district of Columbia and incidentally the continued existence of the custom by which the office of senior vice commander was given by courtesy to the department entertaining the national encampment. Colonel Lincoln's friends favored the abolition of the latter custom and the friends of Captain J. M. Pipes, formerly of West Virginia, who had secured from the department an instruction to the delegates to support him for the position of senior vice commander desired its continuance. The Lincoln forces were led by General S. S. Burdette, past commander of the department, while the Pipes men had Commander Dinsmore for a leader.

The controversy waxed so warm on the floor of the encampment, and there seemed to be so little possibility of an agreement between two factions that Past Commander Wagner, of Pennsylvania, moved that R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco, be elected senior vice commander. The motion was seconded by Col. Lincoln and by Capt. Pipes—the latter stating that he had been endorsed for the position by a majority of the department to which he belonged. Past Commander Wagner's motion was adopted and Warfield declared elected senior vice commander.

This breaks the line of precedents extending over a period of ten years.

For the office of junior vice commander, Peter B. Ayers, of Wilmington, Del., was elected on the second ballot.

For surgeon general, Dr. W. G. Weyl, of Danbury, Conn., was elected.

Dr. Lowell, of Kansas, was elected chaplain-in-chief.

The committee on seniority of departments was discharged from further consideration of its own request and the subject was referred to a new committee consisting of Comrades Beath, of Pennsylvania; Dowling, of Ohio, and Freeman, of New York, for report at the next encampment.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Comrades Tanner, of New York; Duffield, of Michigan, and Kountz, of Ohio, to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death of Gen. W. H. Barnum, of New York, which, together with a sketch of the deceased are to be inserted in the official proceedings of this encampment.

Comrade Heath is chairman of a committee appointed to perform a similar service for the late Adjutant General McClellan, of Pennsylvania.

Comrade Cramer, of Maryland, representing a committee of the G. A. R., in behalf of the members of the organization, presented to ex-Commander Alger an immense silver cup very handsomely engraved, which was accepted by General Alger in an appropriate speech.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions reported favorably by the committee on resolutions and adopted, were the following: Asking Congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedence in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers that were discharged for disabilities; recommending that the edition of official records of the rebellion published by Congress be increased from 11,000 to 50,000. (A similar resolution has been passed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.) Commanding the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer forbidding any post to march under the Confederate flag; authorizing the commanding officer to issue a circular commanding the veterans' protective association bureau of information in connection with the World's Fair, in case he shall find it worthy; declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment, G. A. R., to express an opinion on the subject of opening the World's Fair on Sunday in view of the fact that the members of G. A. R. are divided; requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their postoffice addresses be published immediately; asking Congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army; asking the secretary of war to provide a flagstaff at Ft. Sumpter; upon which the national flag shall float, the same as all government posts; advising the council of administration to call the meeting of the next annual encampment not later than the first week of September, 1893.

This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year took place. Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, the ranking past commander-in-chief, administering the obligation to the officers-elect. After the new commander-in-chief had been installed, he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year.

He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one—E. D. Gray,

of Milwaukee, Wis., to be adjutant general.

Comrade Gray then came forward and was inducted into office by Comrade Beath. The new commander-in-chief then assumed the gavel and declared the twenty-sixth annual encampment G. A. R. adjourned sine die.

The council of administration for the next year has been named by the various departments, and among them are: Illinois—H. S. Dietrich, Chicago; Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Maine—E. C. Millikin, Portland; Maryland—J. E. Hough, Baltimore; New York—Theo. Freisten, New York; Ohio—R. H. Coderan, Toledo; Pennsylvania—A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburgh; Potomac—D. A. Grosvenor, District of Columbia; Virginia and North Carolina—D. B. Wilson, Richmond; West Virginia—C. W. Hart, Buckhannon.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Capt. A. G. Weissert was Wisconsin's candidate for commander-in-chief, and more old soldiers journeyed to the nation's capital from that state to support him than have ever attended an encampment of the G. A. R., excepting that held in Milwaukee in 1888. Capt. Weissert was born in Canton, O., August 7, 1844, emigrated to Wisconsin in February, 1861, enlisted in the Eighth (War Eagle) Wisconsin regiment in April, 1861, as a private; subsequently promoted to sergeant major, and was wounded at the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864. As soon as able he returned to duty on crutches and was brevetted captain for meritorious service in the field.

Capt. Weissert was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1865, but was obliged to decline the appointment on account of wounds received in battle. In 1888 he was elected commander of the department of Wisconsin, and elected senior vice commander-in-chief the same year. Mr. Weissert by profession is a lawyer and enjoys a lucrative practice in Milwaukee, and is an idol in the estimation of the Wisconsin G. A. R. At a meeting of the Michigan delegation, Monday night, a majority voted in favor of Capt. Weissert, and a motion instructing the delegation to vote as a unit for him was carried with only one dissenting voice. This made him a formidable candidate for the coveted position, and his success was practically assured last night when the Pennsylvania delegates decided to support him.

THE CITIZENS' RECEPTION.

A Great Event—General Palmer's Tribute to President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The leading social event of the week in honor of the Grand Army was the reception to the members of the national encampment given by the citizens of Washington this evening in the spacious court of the pension office building.

The committee having the reception in charge had wisely restricted the invitations to a limited number of citizens and to the officers and members of the encampment. The crowd, therefore, while large, was at no time uncomfortably so and locomotion was easy. The prominent officials and some of the other persons invited to attend the reception assembled in the room of the commissioner and when the band played "Hail to the Chief" they marched down stairs and took seats on the platform. Vice President Morton (who took the President's place) was escorted by Mr. John Joy Edson, chairman of the citizens' committee, followed by ex-President Hayes, Secretary John W. Foster, Postmaster General Wanamaker, General John Palmer, District Commissioner Douglas, Private Secretary Halford.

After taking their places on the platform, Commissioner Douglas introduced Vice President Morton, who delivered the speech of welcome. When the applause following his speech had subsided Gen. John Palmer responded at considerable length. When General Palmer had finished his speech there were loud calls for ex-President Hayes, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Foster, each of whom responded briefly and happily. Refreshments were served, followed later by a promenade, concert and dancing.

In the course of General Palmer's speech he paid the following tribute to President Harrison:

"As a further evidence of the gratitude of the people of this great republic they select to preside over the affairs of the nation one who, with his comrades, stood ready to give his life for the preservation of the union, and speaking out of the depths of my own heart and voicing the sentiments and feelings of every comrade, regardless of party, we pray that He who ruleth armies and nations, and guides the destinies of all mankind, may restore to health and strength his beloved partner in life, and continue to grant to him health, strength, fortitude and wisdom to meet the perplexities and responsibilities of his great office, and the people of the nation may say with one acclaim: Well done, good and faithful servant; you reflected honor on the name of the American nation, and you were a credit to the great order of which you are a member—The Grand Army of the Republic."

WHITELAW REID

Acknowledges His Election as a Member of the Army of West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of the Army of the Kanawha, Col. Theo. F. Lang read the following letter from Whitelaw Reid, in reply to a resolution electing the ex-war correspondent a member of the organization of the army with which he was associated:

"I am honored by the resolutions of the reunion committee representing the Eighth Army Corps, and of the armies of West Virginia, inviting me to attend your meeting on Tuesday evening. The letter reached me only this morning, on my return from an absence of several days, and at too late a date to permit me to postpone other engagements made for that evening. It was my privilege to see some of the earliest of the campaigning in West Virginia, and it would be a great pleasure to join in your meeting to participate in the revival of memories now so precious, and to greet old comrades among the survivors of those who made the movements against Garretts at Philippi, Lowell Hill and Carrick's Ford, and those who subsequently encountered Floyd and Wise at Carnier Ferry. These were the young romantic days of the war, before we had realized its magnitude or dreamed of the full measure of its horrors. No subsequent event, however, much more momentous, can obliterate their interest



and no new friendships, however dear, can replace those made under the range of the enemy's guns.

"Wishing you the pleasantest of all possible reunions, I am with renewed thanks and cordial greetings,

"WHITELAW REID."

Capt. D. W. Glassie, of Glassie's battery, spoke regarding Mr. Reid's association with the army as a volunteer.

Twenty ex-army chaplains have organized the National Association of Ex-Army and Navy Chaplains. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Rev. T. H. Hagersty, president; George W. Hovey, secretary, and J. H. Bradford, treasurer. The vice presidents are Rev. W. H. Carver, David C. Eberhard, Robert McPherson, Mason Gallagher and H. L. Upson.

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Their Encampment—Complaint That They are Ill Treated by the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The encampment of the Union Veterans' Union this morning in the Harris Theatre was well attended, and was specially marked by the cordial co-operation manifest between the U. V. U. and the Woman's Veteran Relief Union. General Roberts, commander of the department of Massachusetts, invited the union to hold its next annual encampment at Boston and the invitation was accepted by a unanimous vote.

The committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a school for children of veterans reported in favor of the establishment of a technological school and the appointment of a committee to select a tract of not less than 10,000 acres of land containing coal and timber and adapted to agriculture and grazing on which the proposed school shall be located.

The committee also reported suggestions with reference to the method of obtaining money for the proposed school. The Woman's Veteran Relief Union appeared in a body on the stage.

A resolution was reported to permit members of the Woman's Veteran Relief Union to wear the U. V. U. button.

The Union Veterans' Union does not like the way in which it is regarded and treated by the G. A. R. The union adopted a resolution looking to mutual recognition and co-operation between the U. V. U. and G. A. R. A committee headed by Col. R. S. Bond was appointed to present the resolutions to the annual encampment of the G. A. R. It is reported that the members of the committee were kept waiting for some time in the ante room, and the welcome they received was not similar to that which the U. V. U. would accord a similar committee from the G. A. R.

General Roberts, of Massachusetts, said he believed in telling things exactly as they were. The committee in charge of the resolution had been very shabbily received. They were kept waiting in the hall without seats and when finally admitted the reception was a chilly one. They were not received as veterans who had fought for the preservation of the union but as citizens of the United States. It was not the kind of reception they deserved.

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

A Squabble Over the Place of Meeting. The Relief Work of the Order During the Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Women's Relief Corps had the usual row at its convention here this week. This time the Department of the Potomac contains the warring elements.

Mrs. John A. Logan and Miss Clara Barton are members of the organization which failed to receive the recognition of national president Sanders; but they worked with the citizens' executive committee, and through them the national convention was invited to meet in New York avenue church, where Lincoln's funeral services were held.

Mr. Sanders, however, since coming to Washington, arranged to hold the convention in the First Baptist church. Mrs. Logan boarded the lion in his den, and securing admission to the convention, boldly told the members the committee's invitation should have been accepted, that it was the church of Lincoln, and that the convention should be there. This challenge met equally bold response; and for nearly 10 hours, with intermissions for lunch and dinner, the battle of the department of the Potomac was waged. Finally, at 10 o'clock, the convention voted to accept the invita-

tion to meet in New York avenue church, thus practically repudiating the president's action.

The convention met this morning in New York Avenue church. The report of President Sanders showed that during the year \$34,158 had been turned over to posts; cash for relief, \$61,463; relief other than money, \$30,941; balance in the relief funds of corps, \$76,517; general fund, \$122,533.81. The assets showed a decrease since the date of the last report of nearly 60 per cent.

The Boys Who Followed Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The boys who rode with Sheridan and Custer as members of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac held a reunion in Meade tent to-day. Gen. E. W. Whitaker, Second New York, presided, and Capt. R. A. White, Sixth Pennsylvania, acted as secretary. Among the regiments represented were the Second West Virginia, First West Virginia, Eleventh, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Pennsylvania and a number of New York regiments.

A resolution was adopted providing that each regiment appoint one member of a committee whose duty it shall be to secure the erection in this city of a monument commemorative of the cavalry arm of the service.

The Prisoners' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The men who almost starved in southern prisoners during the late war, now organized into the Union ex-Prisoners of War Association, held a meeting this morning. Ex-Congressman Harry White, of Pennsylvania; Mr. S. M. Lovell, of Lockport, N. Y.; Gen. R. S. Northcott, of West Virginia; R. T. Powell, of Illinois; B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, and President Marion T. Andrews all related prison experiences.

The Minute Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The association of minute men of '61 perfected their organization to-day by the election of officers, with Col. Henry Walker, of Boston, Mass., as president. It was resolved that each state association hold its annual reunion on April 15th, and that the national association hold its meetings at the national encampment of the G. A. R.

SONS OF AMERICA.

National Camp at Lebanon—The Color Question Under Discussion.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 22.—The national camp of the Patriotic Sons of America is in session in this city. Delegates are present from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Massachusetts, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, New York, West Virginia, New Jersey, Louisiana, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The new degree ritual was discussed at length and referred back to the committee to report to-morrow.

The committee on constitution reported to the convention, and recommended a number of changes in the constitution. The most important is a proposition to strike the word "white" in article 10, prescribing qualifications for membership, thus admitting colored men to membership. Abraham Hall, Jr., a member of camp 573, of Pittsburgh, the only colored delegate in attendance, delivered an eloquent speech favoring the proposition, and the entire afternoon session was consumed in a general discussion of the question, without final action.

DELEGATE JAMES B. TANNEY, general manager of the Register, voted for the free trade plank adopted by the Democratic national convention. His newspaper does not publish that plank. Is the Register ashamed of it or afraid of it?

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Base ball: Cleveland 6, Louisville 2; Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 2; St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 2; other games postponed on account of rain.

Burgess McNeckie, of Homestead, has preferred a charge against the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company of conspiracy and riot.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will hold its next annual meeting in Milwaukee.

"General" Stevenson spoke at Goldsboro, N. C., yesterday on the "foace" bill.

COLORED MEN MEET

In National Convention—An Association for Their Protection.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 22.—The National Colored Men's Association met here to-day at Wights Hall. George E. Taylor, of Oskaloosa, is president of the association and is presiding over the body. A national appeal is to be issued to the American negro and the friends of human liberty. The appeal asks:

"May we be permitted to peacefully live as common citizens of the country that is as dear to us as life, or must we submit to the cruel, merciless judgment of Judge Lynch, the faggot and the enemy's bullet?"

The association is of a non-partisan character, and has for its object the betterment of the colored people's condition generally; freedom from prejudice and control; protection for the race in the south.

Committees will be appointed in every state whose duties will be the spreading of the doctrines of the association. The body will be in session until to-morrow night, and considerable important work will be transacted.

CHINESE PROTEST

Against the Geary Bill—A Meeting of the Civil Rights League.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A large and respectable audience gathered in the hall of Cooper Union to-night at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese Civil Rights League to protest against the enforcement of the provisions of what is known as the Geary bill, passed by the President. Several speeches were made against the bill, and the following resolution was adopted:

"We, citizens of the United States, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby resolve and declare the said bill is monstrous, inhuman and unconstitutional, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of that protest against the said bill which has been entered by the Chinese Civil Rights League of New York City.

THOSE PECK REPORTS.

Claimed That There is Evidence That He Burned Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Herald's Albany correspondent says in regard to Labor Commissioner Peck's case: The real reliance of the prosecution is on the burnt fragments of paper taken from the furnace which Stenographer Rogers temporarily turned into a crematory.

On these fragments, which were of the exact color, texture and print of the forms sent out by Mr. Peck's bureau to collect information for his tariff report, appear parts of written answers to his questions. Some show the words "infants wear," indicating the industry to which the query was addressed. Others have the figures 1890 and 1891 showing the years embraced in the inquiry. By far the most damaging testimony is furnished by a great mass of the fragments that are too much charred to permit of photographing.

Peck Will Be on Hand.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Counselor E. J. Meegan said to-night that Labor Commissioner Peck would be in this city Saturday to be arraigned at 10 a. m.

A CHOLERA SUSPECT.

Henry Frick Supposed to Have Contracted the Disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Henry Frick 55 years old was hurried to the reception hospital to-night by the health authorities, who believe he is sick with cholera. The man was suddenly seized with vomiting and diarrhoea at 8 o'clock, and two hours later he was among the "suspects" on the floating hospital.

Frick's apartments are above an immigrant employment agency which has recently been visited by arrivals from Hamburg. It is believed that they brought the germs of the plague which Frick contracted. The house has been disinfected and quarantined.

Cholera in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—A boatman and his child died here to-day from cholera. The son of another boatman has been attacked by the disease. There are still eight men and three women in the Moabit hospital.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 22.—The little town of Redfield, Jefferson county, was almost swept away by fire yesterday, caused by tramps who were sleeping in a hay barn. The heavy losses are H. C. Daniels, J. D. Crawford & Co., and E. T. James, all merchants. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

MOXTON, N. B., Sept. 22.—At Buctouche, fifty-seven buildings, houses and stores were burned to the ground last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The families with their fixings are camping out in the fields. The main arch of the Buctouche bridge and public wharf have also been burned. More than half the town is wiped out, including every store except one. The loss will reach \$100,000.

OK CITY, PA., Sept. 22.—Lightning struck the opera house at St. Petersburg to-day and set it on fire. Most of the inhabitants were away attending the Greenville fair and though the town had its usual supply of water, nothing could be done to stop the flames, which spread till the twenty houses comprising the main and inhabited part of the town were totally destroyed. St. Petersburg first came into prominence in 1870, shortly after the drilling in of Marcus Huling's big well. In two years it was a city rivaling Rousseau in population and activity, and had back an opera house and a newspaper. The wells declined rapidly and for the past ten years, St. Petersburg has been practically a deserted village.

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Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except probable showers at lake stations; slightly warmer in Western Pennsylvania; south winds.

For Ohio, fair, except showers at lake stations; slightly warmer, except in the lakes; south winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets:
7 a. m. 64
9 a. m. 65
11 a. m. 66
1 p. m. 67
3 p. m. 68
5 p. m. 69
7 p. m. 68
9 p. m. 67
12 m. 64
Weather—Fair.